

THE BRANDON MAIL.

VOL 10. NO. 23

BRANDON, MAN. THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1893.

FIVE CENTS



A TALK ON CLOTHING

We sell a high art class of Mens' Clothing, fully equal to Custom-Made Garments, possessing a superior finish in every detail of manufacture seldom found in Ready-Made Clothing.

DO YOU WEAR PANTS?

If you don't you are in the fashion. We have 1,000 Pair all the Latest Materials and in any size. Outing Shirts, Hats Belts, Girdles, galore. Straw, Hard and Crush Hats in Car Lots. In short, with everything a man or boy wants to wear, we are loaded up to our 16 foot Ceiling.

For the Next 15 Days Money does the Talking at

MILLER'S

Men "Can you see through a Ladder?" Bankrupt Sales, Giving up Business and Fire Sales are not in it. During the balance of May

BUY AT MILLER'S

EMERSON & HAGUE
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
TENTS, AWNINGS, MATTRESSES, SHIRTS AND OVERALLS
BINDER CANVAS MADE FOR ALL MAKES OF MACHINES
CARPETS CLEANED BY MACHINERY
TO THE TRADE—Our Mattresse list will compare favorably with Eastern Prices. Factory 10th Street, Brandon.

Spring and Summer

J. DAVIDSON, TAILOR,

In thanking his friends for their liberal patronage during the last three years, desires to say that he has on hand an excellent variety of goods suitable for this season's trade which he offers at very low prices. We do business on the small profits and quick return system.

Call and see our goods and get prices.

J. Davidson,

Next Door to C. P. R. Telegraph Office, Rosser Avenue.

MRS. HARDIE

IS GIVING GREAT BARGAINS IN

Millinery

A Magnificent Stock to Choose From.

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

FOR SALE.

A SADDLE PONY, young, quiet and well trained. Cheap. Apply to J. F. ROBERTS.

Get your Horse Bills

Printed at the Mail Office.

GLENBORO.

GLENBORO, May 15.—Messrs. Hendley & Hart have erected a machine shop at this point. As they are both practical machinists we have no doubt but that this new industry will be both beneficial and successful.

Ex-chief McRobbie, of Winnipeg, is in town. He brought here and tested his celebrated fire extinguisher. The tests proved satisfactory and at meeting of the ratepayers on the 13th it was decided to purchase the same from Mr. McRobbie.

A fire brigade has been organized here with Mr. A. Daig, M.P.P., as captain, and A. Witherspoon as lieutenant.

Miss A. McKay, of Danganmon, Ont., is visiting her brother, Mr. W. S. McKay.

Mr. James Duncan and A. Dennison were in the city last week.

The sealing is progressing favorably in this vicinity, wheat being in most instances, all sown.

Geo. H. Rogers & Co. have disposed of their business at that place to Mr. J. R. Kelly.

Mr. Cochran, of Crystal City, is in Glenboro making necessary arrangements for the immediate commencement of the new grist mill.

Rev. Thos. Lawson preached very acceptably in the Methodist church here last evening the anniversary sermon of Epworth League.

We are pleased to see Mr. Arthur W. Clark, barrister, on our streets again after his recent illness.

Our local Norwoods have been bringing in the geese, ducks and cranes in great profusion of late.

The startling news spread about town the other evening that one of our energetic citizens, an aspiring hunter, had got shot. Upon inquiry it was ascertained to be the truth. He got two or three pounds of it at Doug's hardware store.

WHITEWOOD.

WHITEWOOD, May 16.—Crop prospects are excellent. The seed went into ground that was warm, mellow and unusually firm, and the quickness of the growth has been in many instances at most phenomenal. Wheat can be seen in this district four inches high that has not been twenty-one days sown. The wheat is in fine condition. With the exception of a light shower there has been no rain in the immediate vicinity of Whitewood this spring. A fall will soon be welcome.

Sos. Marselles, a French farmer of the Que Appelle valley, was fined \$1.00 and \$3.00 costs on Monday by S. P. Pearson, J.P., for setting out a prairie fire. The magistrate said Marselles probably did not intend any harm, and no harm had been done, but prairie fires did no harm than fever. Fires were very prevalent this spring and people must understand that they must not break the law. Marselles thanked the magistrate for "letting him off so cheap."

A young fellow named Henry Beahm, belonging to Glenora, Haliburton county, Ontario, was committed to Reformatory on Saturday by Mayor Grierson as a lunatic. He had devaluated his way through from Ontario this spring and made his way out to the house of a Glenora man, eighteen miles south of Whitewood. He was so fatigued and rheumatic he could hardly walk.

Count De Soras, of Whitehead, who has a sheep ranch on Moose Mountain, reports this season to be a fine lambing season. He fed his breeding ewes well with grain during the winter. Lambing time caught them in good shape, the lambs being strong, healthy and thriving.

W. Gammell, while riding home to his place north on Saturday evening, was thrown from his horse and dislocated his left shoulder.

Dr. Hamilton, N.W.M.P., came to Whitehead on Saturday to visit Corporal Lee, who is down with a bad attack of fever.

Our new postmaster, Mr. Archie Gillis, is fulfilling the duties to the satisfaction of the citizens.

Councillor Hart, while playing football, sustained a sprained knee.

TREHERNE.

TREHERNE, May 13.—Some changes are in progress in the business part of the town. Our enterprising druggist, Mr. Taylor, has purchased from Mr. Neilson, one of our implement agents, a commodious building, formerly used as a dwelling and warehouse. The warehouse fronting on Railway Street, has been converted into a drug store, having a fine glass front put in it. Mr. Roberts is doing the carpenter work, and Mr. Hamilton the plastering. Mr. H. Smith, our postmaster, has removed the post-office into the store of Rodgers' Bros., more commodious quarters, which is quite an improvement, as the old stand was entirely too small.

Seeding is well advanced and some of the early sown wheat fields are quite green.

Mrs. Chubb, of Roland, has been on a prolonged visit with her sister, Mrs. Fraser, at the manse, and during her stay the family circle has been enlarged to the extent of another boy.

Treherne can now boast of possessing four tame bears and an elk, the latter being about the most gentle quadruped in town. A deer broken purchased in from the Indians when a year old.

What we stand in need of now is a town bull, and would suggest that after seeding a social be got about for that object as a 60 lb. bull can be had for less than \$25, with a hanging apparatus all complete.

Rev. Mr. Fraser, of Treherne, and Rev. Mr. Campbell, of Holland, exchanged pulpits last Sunday.

ALEXANDER NOTES.

This little town situated as it is on the main line of the C. P. R. and in a prosperous farming country is looking for great things in the fall. All the farmers are hopeful for the future, and all are confident that this year's crop will be a good one. Some idea of the progress of the town will be seen by the fact that the population has doubled itself in two years.

Mr. James F. Walker, the genial postmaster here, says the mail which passes through the post office is considerable for the size of the town the sells over \$100 worth of stamps weekly, and issues money orders nearly to the number of 700. The town is also a great wheat shipping centre; last year over 275,000 bushels of grain were shipped from this point and this year's shipments will probably greatly exceed that amount.

The town supports two churches: Methodist and Presbyterian, and a large brick school house was erected last fall in the east end of the town. All the different branches of trade are here represented; general stores, hardware, jewellers, butchers, flour and feed, etc.

The town also boasts of two good hotels. We understand Mr. Fenwick will shortly build up his elevator again; we wish him every success. Mr. Fenwick has sold the engine and boiler used in the elevator, until the time of the fire to Mr. J. White, who intends to put up a planing mill shortly.

Our World's Fair Letter.

CHICAGO, May 14, 1893

The touch of summer has come at the exposition, and rolling chairs, lunches and golf are in a great demand. Marselles' daily of the work has been from the start on the grounds, it was never better exemplified than by the strides made by the landscape department in beautifying the grounds. Now that the work of installation has in so great a measure been completed, the landscape man is getting his work done.

Great patches of ground, which yesterday were hard banks of clay trodden down by hundreds of hurrying feet, are to-day covered with soft green turf, inclosed by iron railings, with a stern voiced Guard ready to call the patrol wagon for the unlucky visitor who dares to set his shoes on the tender young grass. We visited the La Boreal Exhibit yesterday. Marselles' sacredness of those robes of Columbus' home. On the outside tents are pitched and the soldiers there and in the convent with their heavy muskets mean nothing but that their lives are pledged to protect this collection, which belongs to the Valencian and the descendants of Columbus. All the royal letters patent from the universities of Spain to Columbus and many letters written by Columbus himself are in the cases. His will is also there. At one end of the room is a collection of pictures loaned from the Vatican by Pope Leo. A contract was made by Spain with the United States before the collection left there that it should be guarded by a detachment of United States soldiers. This contract is fulfilled to the letter. No one is allowed to touch the glasses of the cases even. There are some wonderful pictures on the walls. No two artists have the same idea of the features of Columbus. There is a fine portrait of him there, as also a picture of Ferdinand and Isabella, the king and queen of Spain.

At the north end of the west gallery in the department of liberal arts are the exhibits of the leading American publishers. The booth inside is fitted up as a library with copies of all books published recently arranged on shelves. An open fire place, with antique cushioned seats around it, a table with comfortable chairs and several busts of eminent men artistically arranged around the tops of the bookcases, give the room the air of a comfortable library. A specialty is made of the works of the great American authors, such as Holmes, Longfellow, Emerson, Hawthorne, Whittier, and Lowell. Busts of these celebrated authors together with that of Harriet Beecher Stowe, are arranged around the tops of the cases which contain sample copies of their works in uniform cloth binding. This is a free reading room, and when the visitor is weary of sight seeing no better to spend a quiet hour, than this can be found on the grounds.

The Spanish exhibit was opened for the first time to-day, many fine exhibits are to be seen there. But Sweden beats them all in curious art works. This display has been ready for some time, but being hummed in between the Belgians on one side and the Norwegians on the other, neither of whom were ready to open, it is difficult to get at it. There are plenty of Swedish landscapes on the walls. They appear very strange to us, ignorant of the climate and conditions under which they were painted. For instance, was called The Return of the Wild Goose. The first impression is of a very dark winter afternoon; but no, it is night in that far off country in the north, and you try to realize, if you are an untravelled person, what the long nights, in which painters can see to paint, may be like. All the pictures seem very odd in their coloring.

Two electric fountains, three bands of music, five search lights, hundreds of arc lights and thousands of incandescent lights united in one dazzling illumination on Saturday night. On either side of McManis' fountain, the electric fountains lifted their liquid prisms and flashed their kaleidoscopic jewels. For the first time the waters of the grand canal were illuminated by all the incandescent and arc lights. Over all these grand search lights, shed their rays. Those who saw the electric company's display will

dome of the Administration building, sought for words to express their admiration. The peristyle and cornices of the great industrial palaces on either side of the canal were etched against the dark night by lightning and the splashing of the water from the fountains mingled with the strains of harmony from the bands stationed in front of the Administration building. One of the grandest sights was when the lights were all turned off for a moment, and then the three search lights shot out in the midnight darkness. The effect of the five fingers of light pointing out over the grounds held the spectators spellbound. It seemed as though they were giving a warning to those on the ground that the fair would meet with some disaster. It made one shiver, and many turned away and refused to look longer.

NOTES.

It has been decided to leave the exposition grounds open on Sunday; but not any of the buildings in which are exhibits. This does not prevent any of the State buildings from keeping open however. There is attraction enough on the grounds alone to draw great crowds every Sunday.

At present there are 850 roller chair pushers on the grounds. These young men are all students from the different colleges, and are not only attendants, but are intelligent guides as well. The chairs are becoming quite popular with the lady visitors.

There are over three thousand articles of German armour in the village at the Midway Plaisance. The collection is valued at \$1,000,000.

EVFLYN NIMS.

ALAMEDA.

This little town is just seven months old, and has already become quite an important point on the Brandon and Souris railway. This, however, is only what might be expected, owing to its situation, in the midst of a section of country, which, owing to its natural advantages is bound to develop rapidly.

Mr. J. J. Heaslip, who has been in this section of country eleven years, states that this locality cannot be beaten for wheat raising, the soil is first-class, and we are not nearly so subject to early frosts as the country east of here.

Every line of business usually carried on in a small town is found here. There are now 3 large general stores, 1 hardware store, a tin shop, 1 harness store, 1 blacksmith shop, 1 agricultural implement agencies, 1 butcher shop, 1 shoemaker, 1 barber, 2 livery and feed stables and a lumber yard.

There is a large amount of land yet open for settlement, homesteads may be obtained within three miles of the town.

Harvesting is about commencing, and a large supply of good wheat.

Messrs. Wash Bros. are engaged in general dry goods, grocery and hardware business. They have a large store and do a big business.

Messrs. Pepper & Co. carry on a livery and sale business, and have one of the best buildings adapted to that purpose in the west.

Messrs. J. J. Heaslip & Co. have a very fine hardware store and deals in all goods in that line, also stoves, tinware, bar iron, etc. Mr. Heaslip has a large hall over his store, which is used by the various religious denominations for holding their meetings, and is also used for all public business. Mr. Heaslip has lately placed a \$25,000 organ in his hall for the use of the renting it.

Mr. B. Hallonquist keeps a large general store and does a good business in dry goods, groceries, furniture, etc.

Mr. Wm. Hanley is an old Brandonite and is now located here engaged in butchering and also dealing in cattle, and intends soon to open up a flour & feed store.

Mr. Geo. Heaslip has been here since the town started. He has a wagon shop and does all kinds of repairing in wood work.

Mr. Thomas Drenan is about to erect a building to be used as an office in connection with his implement business.

There is going to be a big time on the 24th. Horse racing, trotting and running, also athletic sports of all kinds. The citizens have provided a very good half mile track, which is now surveyed off and is being prepared. About \$250 has been raised by public subscription, to be completed for in prizes.

The Colwell House is kept by Mr. Samuel Colwell. This house is conveniently located and is a comfortable and well kept hotel.

Fourteen cars of settlers effects have arrived here this season.

Consumption and Lung Difficulties

Always arise from particles of corrupt matter deposited in the air-cells, by impure blood. Purify the stream of life and it will very soon carry off and destroy the poisonous matter, and like a crystal river flowing through a desert, will bring with it and leave throughout the body the elements of health and strength. As the river, leaving the elements of fertility in its course, causes the barren waste to bloom with flowers and fruit, so pure blood causes the frame to rejoice in strength and health, and bloom with un fading beauty. All Medicine Dealers sell Dr. Morse's Inhalant.

Giving up Business

GRAND OPPORTUNITY

STROME'S

Dry Goods Store will be open on the 24th for the benefit of many who will visit our grand City on the 23rd, 24th & 25th of May. Thousands of people are expected, and many no doubt will visit our city to purchase goods as well as to enjoy the Y. P. S. C. E. Convention and the Races, which take place on the 24th and 25th. We would specially mention that the Leading House has BARGAINS for the visiting public. We are anxious to retire from business hence the great reduction on all lines of Goods.

Our business has been a hum for the past three months. Our immense Stock and Low Prices has brought thousands of new Customers, and all who have shared in the great sale the city ever had.

We would remind the visiting public not to forget to bring an extra filled purse and share in the GREAT BARGAINS at the LEADING HOUSE, as well as a day or two of enjoyment.

You can save all of your expenses by purchasing a bill of Goods from us. We expect a thronged Store for the entire week.

I. R. STROME,

Cor. 2nd St. and Rosser Ave.

Don't delay but get now a bottle of Perry Davis' Pain Killer and be ready to attack and CURE any Cough, Cold or Sore Throat

ASK FOR THE NEW "BIG 25¢ BOTTLE"

Why you take Cold and Cough.

Generally caused by exposure to cold, wet feet, sitting in a draught, coming from hot and crowded places, in thin dress, or wearing damp clothes, stockings, or any other cause tending to check suddenly the perspiration. The result produces inflammation of the lining membrane of the lungs or throat, and this causes cough or matter which nature tries to throw off by expectoration. In many cases she is unable to do so without assistance, and this is

Why you use Allen's Lung Balsam.

Three Size Bottles, 25c., 50c., \$1.00

Old Chum (CUT PLUG.)

OLD CHUM (PLUG.)

No other brand of Tobacco has ever enjoyed such an immense sale and popularity in the same period as this brand of Cut Plug and Plug Tobacco.

Oldest Cut Tobacco manufacturers in Canada.

Whitcher Co.

MONTREAL.

Cut Plug, 2 1/2 Plug, 4 1/2 Plug.

Canvasser

COST OF RAISING WHEAT

SERIES OF INTERESTING RECORDS FROM THE PRAIRIES.

Estimates Which Vary Very Materially. The Varying Conditions Had Something to Do With the Results. But Not Everything—Read, Learn and Experiment.

This question is a frequent topic of discussion, chiefly because men reason out so many different standpoints and come to different conclusions. The Iowa Homestead published recently the following estimates. Mr. Davis in his estimate computes the cost on valuation of land, as all ought to do, also on time of superintendence, and that must be included if a fair estimate is to be made. Mr. J. M. Rayl, of Haskell county, Kansas, gives the cost of harvesting forty-four acres of wheat as follows:

Harvesting 44 acres.....	\$ 25.00
Seeding 44 acres.....	4.00
Harvesting and stacking.....	56.00
Transporting 44 bushels.....	15.00
Extra lands and teams.....	15.00
Seeding 44 bushels.....	12.32

Total cost of grain and marketing.....\$23.32

It will be noticed that while forty-four acres were sown only twenty acres were plowed. Mr. Rayl, in explanation of this says that he plows his ground but once every two or three years, and that he has ten acres on which he has raised three crops without plowing, merely using the cultivator. In this estimate Mr. Rayl does not seem to take any account of the boarding of the extra teams and hands, nor the rent of the land, nor, in lieu of rent, interest on the money invested. It will be seen that this estimate is made for the extreme western part of Kansas, where it is the custom to plow but once in two or three years, and for an exceptionally good crop, which may or may not be duplicated.

Mr. J. W. Robinson, of Eldorado, Kansas, reports the cost per acre of growing wheat in that section as follows:

Plowing.....	\$2.00
Harvesting.....	50
Seed.....	1.00
Cutting, binding and stacking.....	3.42
Threshing and putting in car.....	3.42

Total cost.....\$8.84

Here, again, no charge is made for the rent of the land or for interest on the money invested in it, on or other of which should be charged.

Mr. C. Wood Davis, who grows about five hundred acres, says that annually, furnishes the following figures showing the cost of growing wheat under the conditions which his farm represents:

Plowing, per acre.....	\$1.00
Harvesting.....	25
Drilling in seed.....	25
Seed, 14 bushels, at average price in recent years.....	25
Harvesting and stacking.....	1.50
Weight of implements, breakage, stoppage, etc.....	50
Superintendence.....	25
Hauling to station, 15 bushels average.....	1.00
Threshing 15 bushels.....	1.00
Taxes.....	25
Interest on \$250,000, at 4 per cent.....	1.50

Total.....\$8.86

Mr. Davis estimates the average at fifteen bushels per acre, thus making the cost per bushel 53.3 cents, taking into account none of the extra hazards, such as losses from stormy weather, death of horses, etc. These estimates all apply to the wheat-growing region of central and western Kansas, where we think wheat can be grown as cheaply as in any place in the United States.

The Homestead further says: It must be remembered, however, that continuous wheat growing, such as is practiced in that section, must sooner or later waste the fertility of the land, as it has done in every other part of the world. While these far western sections are deluging the world with wheat and bringing serious trouble on the English farmers, there is a limit to the length of time during which they can continue to do it. Diversified farming must sooner or later come in, and the present capacity of land for wheat growing is not a very reliable criterion of its value ten years hence.

How Long to Keep Sheep.

The length of time which any domestic animal can be kept at a profit before deterioration sets in is one of the most important questions in the raising of sheep. W. M. Bell, a high authority on sheep, says: "To answer the question in a general way, how long a sheep should be kept, we would say as long as it is profitable. This, though, is dependent upon the purpose for which sheep are kept and upon the breed. When wool growing was the sole intention and purpose of keeping sheep, the Merino was the most profitable sheep, because it gave large quantities of valuable wool and its longevity was an important characteristic. Not infrequently a Merino sheep was profitable at ten, twelve and sometimes greater age, both for lambs and wool. It is now quite evident that grave errors and damages were done in breeding sheep at such extreme ages.

At this time, when intense sheep raising is practiced, a better plan is to dispose of sheep as soon as they reach their best commercial value. This may be at three years or three months, and again at three weeks old. The market value determines the best time to sell the surplus of the flock. When the time comes that there is the most clear profit, whether it be a lamb, a breeding animal or a mature mutton, that is the best time to sell it. There need be no false ideas on the question; it is purely, simply a matter of financial economy to be decided by circumstances and market prices. It is a false notion to keep a sheep as long as it lives; until there is no profit in it; until it dies of old age. Some breeders make it an unvarying rule to put everything off at four, some at five years old, and thus keep the flock young. It may be well to follow some such rule, but that rule should be in accord with the above; the time to sell is when there is the money in a sheep.—Western Rural.

Farm Co-operation.

Co-operation in the buying of blooded breeding stock will save high service fees. There is no reason why twenty farmers cannot unite to buy and own a good stallion or bull, as well as to pay some one else to do it for them, and to make a profit from them.

From tickling blood stains may be removed by applying starch moistened with cold water. If convenient place the soiled spots in the sun for a while.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

Some Hints That Cannot Fail to be of Service to Parents.

The subject of the proper education of women to meet the problems of the present century is now a very live topic. When one looks around and on the mass of women who are forced to rely upon their own efforts, it is amazing how much they accomplish with the slight equipment for such exertion that many of them possess.

That women possess all the qualities of men, except perhaps, physical strength, no one now cares to deny. We all know that through the ages of history women there have been who have held positions of great responsibility; women who have risen to the very height of power and influence; but such women have been the exceptions of the age in which they lived.

Had all women enjoyed the mental training that the men of their class and age received it is difficult to say what result might not have been accomplished. They have not had the training is evident. We all know the history of the courageous ones who have at last changed the current of popular thought, so that all fields are practically open to women.

How shall she best be trained to meet all the new requirements? To the question, What education shall woman have? the answer now is, All she wishes or can receive.

The problems that confront her to-day are varied, and the calls upon her are unceasing.

First, she should be taught to take care of her health, so as to be sound physically, without that she cannot hope to be sound and strong mentally.

The only reason why there is any need to discuss the question placed at the head of this letter is that she has not always had the facility for mental training that her brothers have had.

Look at the great army of noble women of the past and present. Take our lessons from those who have made the world better by living in it. Do not and in their lives they possess the most beautiful of all traits—self control. This has not been obtained by an idle life nor by efforts to assert themselves, to secure for themselves the greatest amount of comfort, but rather by quiet self-control and self-training, first in study and next in intercourse with the world, and by such self discipline that all her faculties respond to her will.

Her perceptive faculties should be well cultivated, so that she comprehends quickly, sees at a glance what is to be done, and taught absolutely to rely upon her own ability to do what is required. These things are innate in most women. They should be developed to their utmost limit.

Then women need to be taught that accuracy and attention to detail should not necessarily result in a narrowing of her mental horizon.

Systematic regulation of daily habits are of vast importance, and should be insisted upon in early life, trained in so thoroughly and persistently that one is able to arrange for all calls upon time and effort unconsciously. This must be done early in life, however, and must be judiciously done, or the result will be fussiness.

The reasoning faculties must not be neglected, perhaps the call best be done by a thorough grounding in mathematics, which most women dislike. Their intuitive instincts are in the way there, for it is easier to jump at a conclusion, nine times out of ten, and right, too, than to take the time to follow out a long chain of thought, and deductions, only to arrive at what they know all the time.

While some contend that mathematics are the best aids to a broadening of those faculties that women are supposed to be most deficient in, it seems to me that a general training in the field of literature will be of incalculable benefit.

History, particularly should not be overlooked—not the mere study of events, but what influences and causes were at work upon the lives and characters of the people who have preceded us and are about us now, and who have moulded individual and social development.

I think that kindred subjects tend to widen the mental scope, and to give a clearer and sounder judgment. All women should be encouraged in taking up systematically those subjects that tend to lift them above the routine work which they are apt to fall into by the constant attention to home duties. It is fully demonstrated that there is no reason to fear that by training in all round culture for women they will give less attention to their household duties.

It will, I know, help them to a more intelligent performance of those same duties.

A thoroughly educated woman will rise to any emergency; will be ready to meet any problem of this or any other kind.

Teach them to use every faculty that God has endowed them with. A woman must be taught to care for her house, to do with her own hands every part of the work required, for it is only by "doing" that we are well taught.

She may ride, dance, sing, and in fact do all the things that are fashionable, but it is to her attractiveness, which last is of great importance in this age. If women are to be earnest workers they must not forget their claim to beauty; but see always that the proper valuation is given to the adorning of their outward persons as well as to the cultivation of their intellects. Women should be taught to dress well. Personal presence is an element of power in both men and women. In fact I do not know that women need be taught or educated so much as to be given more freedom to use fully and without harsh criticism what they know so well how to do without being taught.

The modernized gift of civil rights to woman imposes upon her civil liabilities. In many spheres she does men's work—all are open to her save those that demand higher physical strength. In those that call for delicacy and quickness of perception, patience and refinement, she can excel. Logical power of thought is the highest development of both sexes and few of either attain it. Men through generations have had hereditary practical experience and certain hardness acquired in dealing with the world, and to men education is free to each, after the rudiments, to study for his work. Give the women the same freedom and the same practical aptitude and experience and they never fail in their duty.—Frances Farnham, in New York Herald.

Don heavy wool underwear, keep the feet warm, the head cool and the skin clean, eat moderately of nourishing food and colds will not often make life a burden.

Chronic Coughs. Persons afflicted with these or any throat or lung troubles should resort to that Most Excellent Remedy, Scott's Emulsion.

of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. No other preparation effects such cures.

Save Money by Using Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

THEY are the Remedy that the bounteous hand of nature has provided for all diseases arising from IMPURE BLOOD.

W. H. COMSTOCK, BROOKVILLE, ONT.

General Fire Insurance Agency.

NOTICE.

Brother's Confectionery Store and Lunch Room.

Confectionery, Fruit, and TERS.

Opposite Christie's Bookstore.

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OF THE PAINT SHOP.

again ready to attend to the House Cleaning and other work in his line.

Estimates given on prospectus work. Designs of various lines of Dwellings, Churches, Society Halls and Opera House Decorations at hand to make plain to prospectors.

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THE UXBRIDGE Piano & Organ Company.

CHAS. MAYWOOD, agent Brandon.

MUNRO & CO. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

Ninth Street, Brandon, Man.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

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RHEUMATISM NERVOUS DISEASES CAN BE CURED.

ELECTRICITY, AS APPLIED BY THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCES.

It is now recognized as the greatest boon offered to suffering humanity. It is fact taking the place of drugs in all nervous and rheumatic troubles, and will cure even the most hopeless cases where every other remedy has failed. It is Nature's remedy, and it is the only one that is really felt. POSITIVELY CURES Nervous Prostration, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Kidney Disease, Varicose Lumbago, Lame Neck and Dyspepsia.

NERVOUS DISEASES. Thousands of people suffer from Impotency, Lost Manhood, and weakness of nerve force or power, doctor who would try to cure in form of chloroform, opium, and other drugs is the only known remedy, impair tone and nervous system.

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PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL.

Nepawa is building itself a brewery. The doesn't say much in favor of prohibition.

The body of Stephen White, the Englishman killed in R. C. last March, has been found 15 miles from where the accident occurred.

Mr. L. Stevens of Arkansas, has been elected by President Cleveland to the position of Consul General at Winnipeg.

A conference intended holding a great meeting of June at Antrim, N. B., and games of various kinds, has been probably a big brass band will be playing away the time.

Annual Meeting of the Methodist District, held in the Methodist Church, on May 17th and 18th. From twenty to thirty persons are expected to attend.

The annual exhibition, held during the week ending July 17th, is now open to the public. The exhibition of this week is a public affair, and will be the closing opportunity to see the exhibition.

Mr. J. H. H. of the death of Mrs. J. H. H. of several years ago, who was a resident of Minnesota, but who had been in England for the past few years. He is now his widow, will return to the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H.

Mr. J. H. H., assistant secretary of the Winnipeg Y. M. C. A., has resigned, and is expected to take effect June 1st. He is now in England, and is expected to return in a few months. He has been in the middle of the Y. M. C. A. for several years.

The temperance people of Hartney are now in a position, in getting up a petition, against one that had been presented to the council asking for a license for the Commercial Hotel in that town. The temperance men are now in a position to get the necessary number of signatures to invalidate the application.

Mr. C. F. Ireland, a popular resident of Hartney, and an old employee of the St. Mary's Hospital, has been elected to the position of Steward of the St. Mary's Hospital, for the year 1900. He is now in the hospital, and is expected to return in a few months. He has been in the hospital for several years.

A train load of the finest fat cattle that ever went out from along the line of the N. W. R. Y. was shipped last week for England, via Montreal. Five carloads were shipped by Mr. John Wake, of Manitoba, six carloads by Mr. H. H. of Manitoba, and three other carloads will be shipped to the train at Westbourne on its way east. Mr. Wake accompanies the train to Montreal.

A young man named Neslove, had a narrow escape from a serious accident last Tuesday morning. While engaged in loading a train of horses at Koester & Son's flour mill, the train became unbalanced, throwing him down, the wheel of the wagon passing over the young man's leg. Fortunately he escaped with a couple of bruised limbs, but the wagon had been heavily loaded, his leg would have been crushed to a pulp. The train was stopped before it got away.

On May 16th, Mr. W. H. H. of Hartney, was the subject of a medical examination, by a local physician, and was found to be in good health. He is now in the hospital, and is expected to return in a few months. He has been in the hospital for several years.

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CANADIAN.

The C. P. R. and Manitoba Government agencies for the Maritime Provinces have been closed. It is thought this is owing to the action of the local press opposing immigration to Manitoba and the North West.

A motion by the McCall members of the Ontario Legislature proposing to have sheriffs, registrars, County attorneys etc., instead of having them appointed by the government was recently defeated on a division.

The London License Commissioners have adopted a regulation requiring all retail liquor shops in that city to be closed at 10 o'clock each evening. In Wellington county a similar regulation has been adopted.

The Mesabi Chief Iron company, owning one of the greatest mines of the Mesabi range in Minnesota, has made a contract with the Duluth & Winnipeg railway by which the latter will build to the mine before July next. This mine is the only important property so far developed along the line of the Duluth & Winnipeg road.

Monday, N. B., May 16.—The Canadian Pacific railway and the Manitoba Government have both maintained headquarters here for the maritime provinces for over a year, the aim being diversion of immigration to the Northwest. On the 1st of June both agencies will close in Montreal. The Manitoba Government has abandoned the maritime province field altogether. The Canadian Pacific will maintain headquarters at St. John's.

It is no secret that opposition by the local press to the organized immigration efforts in these provinces has crushed the movement, and the field is now virtually to be abandoned.

Tuesday, May 17.—The following special London cable appears in this morning's Globe. At the opening of the Imperial Institute to day by the Queen a detachment of Canadian mounted horse formed part of the Queen's escort from Buckingham palace to Kensington. Canadians with other colonists were given the place of honor in the escort, coming immediately before the royal carriage. They were warmly cheered by the crowd in the institute. The scene was very brilliant, the proceedings being the most important state function in London since the opening of the colonial exhibition. Sir Charles Tupper, as the representative of Canada on the executive council of the institute, was a member of the procession to conduct the queen from the entrance to the dais in the great hall. The Canadian permanent exhibit in the building is wholly incomplete. In all other sections, however, a similar state of things prevails.

NINJA.

An Enterprising Town on the Deloraine Branch of the C.P.R.

This little town on the Deloraine branch of the C. P. R., 8 miles east of Bassacum, three years ago, had not yet the first house being erected on the 12th July, 1899, is making most excellent headway. Last year there were upwards of 200,000 bushels of wheat marketed there, though little more than the one-sixth of the tributary arable land is as yet broken. An abundance of firewood is to be had in the Turbie Mountains to the south some eight miles distant, and excellent water, is very plentiful in the town. These are two important advantages, and the fact that the tributary soil is of the best for wheat and other crops, is most reassuring. So far, the Lake of the Woods and Robinson and Armstrong have cleared, have with a total acreage of about 50,000 bushels, but it has felt the want of a good flour mill, with elevator attached would also find a profitable business, and of great benefit to the place. A baker and a cooper and some other small industries would find an excellent opening here.

The place has two good church buildings owned by the Methodist and Baptist respectively with a good Presbyterian congregation besides. The social interests of the place are also in the ascendant there being a Ladies' Glee Club, Canadian Foresters and Orangemen, with a large and flourishing church society besides.

Independent of the two churches and the school teacher Mr. McKnight, the only other professional man resident is Dr. Beth, who recently came across from Borden, and is practicing and keeping a drugstore. He is a very intelligent gentleman, and most on make up a good practice.

Thus, Steel, an old Brandonite, is a furniture dealer, carpenter and contractor, and is evidently doing well.

Here we met Mr. W. U. Wade, who used to admire M. S. McIlvaine's kindling operations in the play days of Portage la Prairie. He is in the lumber business with Mr. Sparling, blacksmith handling the Cocksfoot goods, and in the lumber trade on his own account. The two are doing a good joint business, and are prospering separately in their personal callings besides.

T. J. Cooper, at one time a Brandonite also, is in the business and fancy good trade besides.

There are here two of the largest and best livery stables in the country, each having plenty of comfortable room for a host of horses and excellent rigs for the public. They are owned by J. J. Nay and Hicks and Maloney. Mr. Maloney keeps besides, the only hotel in the place which is always clean and orderly for the comfort of guests. As is commonly the case both stable men farm beside.

Peter Watson, who farms in the vicinity, keeps a clean butcher shop, and is always ready to cater to the wants of customers. He buys and sells cattle largely besides.

Mrs. Williams, late of Ottawa, is opening a new boarding house. Messrs. McArthur and Miller bought out a general store a year ago, and have now a fine general stock for country trade. Mr. McArthur is well known in the vicinity, having been for some years with the late Geo. Marten, of Bassacum.

A second well stocked store is kept by Messrs. Robinson & McKnight. Mr.

McKnight is the Post Master and was in the P. O. at Bassacum before settling here. He has a large family connection in the vicinity.

Mr. W. P. London, an old acquaintance of the editor from the township of Lansdowne, Ont., which was called after his family connection, is in the tinware and hardware business and doing a nice growing trade.

METHODIST DISTRICT MEETING.

About Fifty Ministers and Lay Delegates Present—A Prosperous Meeting.

The Annual meeting of the Methodist Church, Brandon District, was opened on Tuesday week, by Rev. G. Daniels, Brandon, chairman of the District, announcing the opening hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus name." Rev. W. C. Boat of Souris read the Scripture lesson, Act VI, and Rev. Kennen, and Hennes led in devotional exercises, after which the chairman gave a brief address, referring to the success of the work and the many blessings from God during the year.

The first day's business is devoted purely to the pastoral work of the church. As is customary with the Methodist church Ministerial character in reference to the devotional of the, soundness of religious doctrine and acceptability of labors with success in the work was rigidly examined. The next order of business was the studies of probationers for the Ministry. The report from the examining board as to the success of the young men in their studies were presented, showing in some cases more than average success. In addition to the Confessional course of study, a list of works for general reading was presented by each student and discussion in relation to the subjects introduced occupied some time. The young men were then examined as to Christian experience, pastoral work, and Christian doctrine, the older ministers taking a part in the examinations. The following young men were recommended by the District meeting to the Conference to be accepted for the ministry—J. W. Gordon, F. J. Bate, C. C. Kaine. The spiritual condition of each circuit was required into the suggestions made for the promotion of the work of God in the district, and especially the improvement of the young people and members of the church and the great efficiency of ministerial labor.

On Tuesday evening an evangelistic service was held at which there was a good attendance. Rev. C. Tester, of Kenney preached a very practical sermon on St. Paul's question, "Did ye receive the Holy Ghost, when ye believed?" He urged the congregation to seek the highest of all qualifications for worship and Christian life, the indwelling of the Holy Spirit. Rev. J. C. Walker conducted the after prayer meeting in which a large number took part.

On Wednesday morning the general sessions of the meeting were opened, most of the lay delegates, as well as the ministers were present. The funds of the district and reports from each circuit were thoroughly required into and the following totals were reported:

Permanents credited during the year 3; one at Oak Lake, valued at \$1,500; one at Sockerton valued at \$1,250; one at Elk-horn valued at \$1,150.

Membership 1899; increase 197. The following finances were raised:

Connexional fund, \$3099.25; Ministerial support \$907; General purposes \$1010.47; Total raised, \$5216.72.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the kind friend who had entertained the delegates, to which Rev. Mr. Dyle made a suitable reply, assuring them that the district meeting was a success in every other people. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Rev. G. Daniels for the cordial and thorough manner in which he had conducted the business of the sessions. The delegates left for home on Thursday morning's train.

"August Flower"

How does he feel?—He feels blue, a deep, dark, unfeeling, dyed-in-the-wool, eternal blue, and he makes everybody feel the same way—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels a headache, generally dull and constant, but sometimes excruciating—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels a violent hiccoughing or jumping of the stomach after a meal, raising bitter-tasting matter or what he has eaten or drunk—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels the gradual decay of vital power; he feels miserable, melancholy, helpless, and longs for death and peace—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels so full after eating a meal that he can hardly walk—August Flower the Remedy.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

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DRIVING BARGAINS

Is a pleasant business. Is a spanking team to ride behind and you'll be hopelessly distanced, if you allow yourself to get behind any other. That's what we're driving—bargains in footwear, and it's making our business strike a winning nail. But don't forget, while we drive, you strike bargains. We can't be always on the road though. The stock is going and don't wait till first choice have all been sold. Now is the time to buy CHEAP SHOES from \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00. Superb goods. Low prices. There are twins that put the Siamer Pair completely in the shade. Our goods and prices now await for you. Inspection will prove this. It will pay you to trade with.

THE BRANDON BOOT CO.

JOHN MORRIS, Prop.

Telephone 218. P. O. Box 243

McKenzie & Russell,

Carriage Builders, General Blacksmiths.

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

Woodstock Bain Wagon.

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

Cocksfoot Plow Co'y.

A full line always on hand including repairs.

Breakers, Stubble Plows, Combination Plows, Riding Plows, Harrows, Steel Scrapers, Land-rollers, Root Cultivators.

If you want a buggy call and see us. Horse shoeing a specialty. Prices to suit the times.

It will pay you to see our Goods.

P. McKenzie, J. A. Russell,

ROSES.

ROSE'S

FURNITURE

CREAM.

Makes old Furniture

just look like

new.

Manufactured by

Rose & Co.

Ch. lists

Rosser Ave.

RANDON

Spring Show of New Fancy Goods.

All kinds of Stuffed Work, Potatoes, Cakes, Washing Sinks, Dishes, French Sifters, Pottery Sinks and Wares in the newest shades.

Stamping and Pinking a specialty.

CALL ON THE

BAZAAR, ROSSER AVENUE.

MISS M. BALDWIN

HAS OPENED A

Millinery and

Dressmaking Shop

IN BRANDON.

Prices to Suit All.

OPPOSITE SYNDICATE BLOCK.

‘El Padre’

Reina Victoria.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

DOES CURE CONSUMPTION

In its First Stages.

Palatable as Milk.

Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper, sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and \$1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

The Recognized Standard BRANDS

“Mungo,”

“Kicker,”

“Cable.”

Universally acknowledged to be superior in every respect to any other brands in the market. Always reliable, as has been fully demonstrated by the millions that are sold annually and the increasing demand for them, notwithstanding an increased competition of over the Hundred and Twenty-five Factories. This fact speaks volumes. We are not cheap Cigar manufacturers.

S. Davis & Sons,

MONTREAL.

Largest and Highest Grade Cigar Manufacturers in Canada.

Have You Tried The

“CABLE EXTRA”

CIGAR?

The Family Medicine.

Trout Lake, Ont., Jan. 2, 1890.

W. H. Constock, Brockville.

Dear Sir—For a number of years I have used and sold your “Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.” I consider them the very best for “Family Use,” and all my customers speak highly of them.

Yours truly,

R. Lawson

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities Syruped Fire is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

Diseases of the Chest and Lungs.

These diseases are too well known to require any description. How many thousands are carried every year to the silent grave by that dreadful scourge, consumption, which always commences with a slight cough. Keep the blood pure and healthy by taking a few doses of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills each week, and discontinue any kind is impossible. All medicine dealers sell Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

RICH PLUM PUDDING.

THIS delicious confection is nicely calculated to produce dyspepsia, heartburn, bilious troubles and headache. Burdock Blood Bitters is equally well calculated to cure these troubles and has proved its powers in hundreds of cases. B. B. B. regulates and purifies the entire system.

1892, “The Cream of the Havana Crop.”

“La Cadena” and “La Flora” brands of cigars are undoubtedly superior in quality and considerably lower in price than any brand imported. Prepared smokers will not admit to this or be the case. The connoisseur knows it. S. Davis & Sons, Montreal.

Dec. 22, '92.

Pipe Smokers.

You may be satisfied with the brands of tobacco you have been using for years. Grant it: that you are satisfied. As there is always room for improvement, we want you to try our Old Cut Pipe, or cut smoking tobacco, and we believe you will be better satisfied. In any case a trial won't hurt you. Don't delay upon the order of buying, but buy at once. Aug. 18 ad.

‘El Padre’

PINS.

BOWER & CO.

BOWER & CO.

SPECIAL VALUES

THIS WEEK.

We offer very pretty designs in Prints at

8, 10, 12, and 15 cts per yd.

Sateens 10, 12, 15, 20, 25 and 30c.

French Delaines Silk Mixture 25 and 35 cts per yard.

Skirt Embroideries 50c per yd upwards.

Allover Embroideries 35 50c per yd and upwards.

Unbleached Table Linen 25, 35 and 40 cts per yd.

Bleached Table Linens 45, 50, 75 \$1.00 per yd.

Table Napkins 90 cts per doz. upwards.

All Linen Towels 25 cts per pair.

Sheetings and Pillow Cottons at Cut Prices.

Ready Made Clothing.

Mens' Suits \$8.50 now selling for \$5.50.

Mens' Suits \$17.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, our \$10.00 Suits.

The Best Value Ever Offered.

Boots and Shoes.

Going out of Boots and Shoes.

You can purchase your footwear from us at Wholesale Price.

Groceries.

A full stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries.

BUTTER AND EGGS TAKEN AS CASH.

BOWER & CO.

BRANDON MAIL.

Thursday, May 25, 1893.

The time honored custom and parliamentary rule of speaking extensively in the British House of Commons seems to be giving way to the ravages of time. Several distinguished members during the present session are reported to have used copious notes, while not a few, even of the old parliamentary hands, have gone so far as to read the entire of their speeches to the house. Whether this innovation in parliamentary procedure is a good sign of the times, or not, it would be difficult to say. The fact remains all the same, to be chronicled amongst the events of one of the most remarkable sessions in many respects within recent years.

The defeat of the government in Germany on the vote taken on the army bill, and the subsequent dissolving of the Reichstag comes with no surprise to those who have watched the course of events in that country recently. Notwithstanding that the Emperor and the supporters of the bill did everything possible to rally wavering members to support the measure, it was defeated by a majority of 210 to 162. On the result being made known Chancellor Caprivi read a despatch signed by the Kaiser, decreeing the dissolution of the Reichstag, at which the wildest enthusiasm was displayed by the social democratic members who hurrahs repeated. Great confusion and uproar prevailed in the house, such as has not been witnessed for a long time previously, on the Imperial message being read. The public mind is at a feverish point of excitement, and is sure to continue until the result of the general elections, which are to take place at once is declared. Some think that the speeches and events during the last few days of the late government, go a great way towards mending the peace of Europe, but it is to be hoped that the national sense of the people will assert itself to prevent such a calamity. The socialist leaders have taken to the stump and expect an increased representation of candidates to support their views in the next Reichstag.

Much has been said and written from time to time by friends and foes alike of the Dominion, about the large proportion of Canadian born people who seek their fortunes in foreign lands; but it appears that this is the most subjects, and has got two sides to it. Looking at the recent statistics we find that among others, a great number of Uncle Sam's children have crossed over the border line, thinking they can do better in Canada than in their own country. The census shows that there are 80,915 persons in Canada who were born in the United States, and 43,702 in Ontario, 6,567 in British Columbia, 4,278 in New Brunswick, 3,238 in Nova Scotia, 3,093 in Manitoba, 1,261 in the Territories, and 382 in Prince Edward Island. Toronto has 5,086 persons born in the United States, and Hamilton 1,810. It would be unkind as well as unreasonable to suppose that a large percentage of these are fugitives from justice. On the contrary the most natural consequence is, that they have left the land of their nativity to better their position in life, and with this object in view, they are selected, and have come to Canada as the most likely field for successful operations. We bid them welcome and wish them God's speed in their new homes.

A short time ago France took the initiative in doing honor to the United States by raising its representative at Washington to the rank of an ambassador, which was responded to by the Government at Washington, conferring a similar distinction on its spokesman at Paris. The Hon. James B. Eastly arrived a few days ago at the latter city, and had the honor of presenting his credentials to President Carnot, as the first accredited American ambassador from the United States to the French Republic. In doing so he said the change was intended, the government as an additional manifestation of the friendly disposition of the American people towards the French nation, whose desire is that the amicable relations so long existing between the two peoples should not only be maintained but considerably strengthened. To the furtherance of which object Mr. Eastly, as might be expected, promised to contribute by his hearty co-operation. This is all very nice talk, and it is only natural the ties of friendship between nations with a similarity of political institutions and forms of government, should be proclaimed to the world. Fortunately there does not appear to be any foreseen occurrence which can create any friction to disturb the existing bonds of unity, but should the gods order to the contrary it would be hard to say how far this sentimental feeling for the same form of government and other organizations would stand the strain that might be put upon its shoulders, what the future may be charged with is a mystery. It only remains to put on record the reciprocation of those kindly acts, and the expressions of good will that have been interchanged which no one having the welfare and prosperity of humanity at heart, can have any desire to see altered.

Women Live Longer than Men.

One of the most puzzling questions it is possible to ask is set forth in the conundrum which appears at the head of this article? Why do the sex, assuredly miscalled the weaker, contrive as a rule to outlast the stronger? Why are widows more plentiful than widowers; girls than boys; old women than old men?

Let us begin by stating that the greater longevity of women is a well established fact and absolutely undisputed. It has been proved over and over again. The law of averages, the result of many years of careful observation, is unshakable on the point.

Not is the difference between the relative longevity of women is a well marked and definite. So much is this recognized that it has been taken into account in commercial transactions, and to make a very pronounced distinction in all matters where the prospect of life is an important factor in the problem. To put the case before us in a striking manner, let us exemplify it by taking two children of the middle classes, born of healthy parents, and free from any organic disease, and see precisely how our proposition works in practice. For the purpose of distinguishing the young lady and gentleman, let us call them Tommy and Mary. We will further suppose that they are twins, and that they have attained the mature age of one year.

What do we find? Master Tommy, if his infantile brains were capable of anticipating anything beyond the advent of the next birthday, might, with undue presumption, fix his average length of days at fifty years. Little Mary, however, goes one better and averages fifty-six.

Let us now follow them to school at the age of ten. The substantial start which the sister secured in the first twelve months she still maintains, Tommy toils hopelessly in the rear, for while her prospect of life amounts to fifty-one years, his totals up to forty-five only.

At twenty years Mary is still going on, and her brother's position of affairs is again unaltered, the lady still holding her ground—her expectation of life being forty-four years and her brother's thirty-eight.

We now arrive at the age of forty. It will be readily understood that the years between twenty and forty are the most momentous of woman's life, and that the general rule of the exigencies of childbearing fall most frequently between the periods named, and it is only to be anticipated that the wear and tear of motherhood, so they do, but only to a trifling extent, for Mary still maintains her lead with an average of thirty-one despite her motherly toils, while Tommy, alone in the rear with an average existence of twenty-seven years before him.

At the age of fifty the relative positions are again unaltered, the lady's future being calculated at twenty years, and his sister's at twenty-four. Between fifty and sixty Tommy puts on a good deal of fat, and grows stout and strong, and his sister's efforts fall to gain him more than a lap, in other words, the expectation of life is fourteen years for her brother and seventeen for the sister.

Between seventy and eighty he once more faces the music and puts his best leg forward. By the time he has reached the age of eighty, he has reached her lead to a couple of years, but it is only at the end of a considerably longer period, that he is enabled to get upon anything like even terms.

It will, we think, be admitted, that these figures show a very remarkable grip in the hand of old age, and that the sister's, cousins, and aunts. That for upwards of eighty years their tenure of existence should be more secure than that of the younger generation, themselves, is a fact which is calculated to disturb masculine serenity of mind, and to give men pause in too hastily assuming, or any grade in society, the fact remains the same.

To what can be ascribed this very pronounced superiority in resisting the wear and tear of modern life? Certainly not to greater immunity from sickness, for the average woman suffers more than the average man. Take the weaker vessel is, or any grade in society, the fact remains the same. Nor can it be seriously contended that women are constitutionally more robust than men, for the most delicate and more easily affected. The correct answer to the riddle we have put before our readers would appear to emanate more from the mental attributes of the sex than from the body.

Men, as a rule, are shocking failures when they are constrained to play the part of invalid. They have the weakness of modern life, the philosophic resignation under sickness which characterizes their wives and sisters, and they lose their vitality and cheerfulness much more quickly. Every man is aware of the vast importance of instilling into his patients a certain amount of sanguine anticipation, so that his efforts are not altogether fruitless, but may be seconded by the co-operation of the invalid himself. This want of staying power when stretched upon a sick bed is very prevalent among men than among women. The influence of the mind upon body, in enabling it either to shake off or to revive disease, is admitted by all, and that women should apparently be able to struggle more effectively with illness, is, perhaps, after all, only one of Nature's compensations to the sex.

How Some Nations Punish Elopers. The customs among the Brahmins when a woman runs away from her first husband, is that the king causes the unfaithful Brahman woman to be devoured by dogs in the middle of a public place, and her accomplice, if he is not a Brahman, is stretched upon a bed of iron heated over a fire. In China if a wife elopes from her husband she is sentenced to be whipped, and he may dispose of her as a slave. Should she marry another whilst her first husband is living, he is at liberty to have her hanged. Among the Kalmucks, however, carries off a woman and flies with her becomes a public enemy, and the village where the fugitives have taken refuge must give them up on pain of war. The man is put to death, and the woman is restored to her family, who do not treat her very gently.

Mr. Goldrocks—You haven't done a bit of work since you married your daughter, Mr. Softsnap—I know it, sir; but I worked hard for two years before I got her.

A City That is Built on Wheels.

On Saginaw Bay, an arm of Lake Huron, which is the second in area of the five great lakes on the frontier between the United States and Canada, is the most curious city in the world, which consists of wooden huts on wheels to the number of about 150. The city is situated on a narrow strip of land on the ice on Saginaw Bay, the population numbering about 500. Each hut is furnished with cooking utensils, hammocks, and a stove, and is occupied by three men, whose business on the ice is that of catching fish. In the centre of each hut is a hole, about a yard square, and the water is pumped up a pick-travelled is fastened to a live herring, which is then dropped into the water. The fish darts away till pulled up by the thread, when it returns towards the hole, followed by a host of pike and other fish desirous of feasting on the dainty morsel. The fishermen ply their trade in the summer months, and reap a rich harvest. 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